



**BOROUGH OF ROYAL TUNBRIDGE WELLS**

---

# **ANNUAL REPORT**

OF THE

**Medical Officer of Health**

**FOR THE YEAR 1952**

---

**P. A. CROWLEY, M.B., Ch.B., B.A.O., D.P.H.**



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Borough of Royal Tunbridge Wells.

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MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

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Tunbridge Wells :  
C. BALDWIN, LTD., GROSVENOR ROAD  
1925/53



# BOROUGH OF ROYAL TUNBRIDGE WELLS

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## HEALTH COMMITTEE :

(Constitution at 31st December, 1952).

THE MAYOR (Mr. Councillor J. CRABTREE, J.P.),

Alderman Miss M. B. WELLS (*Chairman*),

Mr. Councillor J. B. FELTHAM.	Mr. Councillor K. J. G. MORRISON.
Mr. Councillor A. T. GOULDEN,	Mr. Councillor F. G. ROBINSON,
Councillor Mrs. M. G. LINDON.	Mr. Councillor D. SAVAGE.

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## STAFF OF PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT :

Medical Officer of Health ; Principal Medical Officer to Kent County Council  
(Area No. 4) ; Visiting Medical Officer Infectious Diseases Hospital :

P. A. CROWLEY, M.B., CH.B., B.A.O., D.P.H.

### Senior Sanitary Inspector :

T. S. ELLIS, C.R.S.I., M.S.I.A., Meat and Food Cert.

### Sanitary Inspectors :

A. BARNETT, C.R.S.I., M.S.I.A., Meat and Food Cert.

T. ELLISON, C.R.S.I., Meat and Food Cert.

T. STEEL, C.R.S.I., Meat and Food Cert.

### Assistant Sanitary Inspector :

D. T. REES, C.R.S.I., Meat and Food Cert.

### Health Visitors :

\*Miss M. BRERETON.

\*Miss E. RICE-OXLEY (Retired June  
1952).

\*Miss M. MACLAREN.

\*Miss R. RAYBOULD (died March, 1952).

\*Miss P. TURNER (appt. 7.1.52).

\*Miss W. M. WEST.

### Matron, Infectious Diseases Hospital :

† Miss B. L. DE MAUGER, S.R.N., R.F.N., S.C.M.



**CLERICAL STAFF :**

**Chief Clerk :**

Mrs. D. E. TEBBIT.

**Second Clerk :**

Miss I. A. PEARSON.

**Sanitary Inspector's Clerk :**

D. A. BARMBY.

**Rodent Operators :**

B. E. MANN.      E. J. SMITHERMAN.

**Public Analyst :**

H. E. MONK, B.Sc., F.R.I.C., M.Inst.S.P., A.M.Inst.W.E.

J. W. FLINT, B.A. (Cantab.), F.R.I.C. (Deputy).

\* County Staff employed locally

† Under Control of Regional Hospital Board

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## BOROUGH OF ROYAL TUNBRIDGE WELLS.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,  
TOWN HALL,  
TUNBRIDGE WELLS.

*To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors  
of the Borough of Royal Tunbridge Wells.*

MR. MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report on the health of the Borough for the year 1952.

The population at mid-year 1952 as estimated by the Registrar General is 38,750. This figure has shown very little variation in recent years.

The vital statistics show that the number of births in the Borough have continued to fall steadily during the last few years, this is revealed in the birth rates for the past four years which are as follows :—1949—13.64 ; 1950—13.6 ; 1951—12.6 ; and 1952—11.2.

The General Birth Rate for England and Wales for the corresponding years does not show the same steep decline as will be seen from the following figures :—1949—16.6 ; 1950—15.8 ; 1951—15.5 ; 1952—15.3. The maximum post-war birth rate for England and Wales was 20.5 in 1947 and Tunbridge Wells 18.6 in 1946.

The residential character of the Borough, in which there are no large industries, and its excellent scenic surroundings tend to attract many residents, mostly elderly people, who spend the latter part of their lives here in retirement. As a result the age distribution of the town's population shows that there is a high proportion of people in the higher age groups. This naturally leads to a larger number of deaths with a resulting high death rate per thousand of the population. In order to obtain a more realistic figure for comparison the Registrar General provides a comparability factor (0.66 for the Borough), which makes due allowance for the age distribution mentioned above. The crude death

rate when multiplied by this factor gives the standardised death rate which can then be used for comparative purposes.

The number of deaths recorded was 597 as against 644 in 1951. The corrected death rate for the town being 10.2, as compared with the death rate for England and Wales which was 11.3. The crude death rate for the Borough was 15.4.

The proportion of elderly people amongst the population does heavily tax the accommodation provided by the Regional Hospital Board for the Chronic Sick which in this particular area is rather limited.

Deaths of infants under one year numbered 16 giving an Infant Mortality rate per 1,000 live births of 36.9. This higher rate deviates from the general low rates which have predominated in the Borough for some years, but an analysis of the cause of death amongst these infants shows that the increase is mainly due to grave congenital abnormalities causing death within the first few days of life :—

Prematurity	...	...	...	3
Congenital Malformations			...	9
Other causes	...	...	...	4

During the year 979 cases of Infectious Disease were notified and these included an autumnal epidemic of Measles. The number of Measles cases notified was 857. The severity of the clinical disease was generally of a mild type, but two deaths were recorded ; one being due to Broncho Pneumonia, and the second being due to Post Measles Encephalitis a grave complication which is fortunately very rare.

Whooping Cough was endemic throughout the year, the greatest number of notifications in any one month were received in September when twenty-three cases were notified. In all forty-three cases were recorded. Extensive investigations and trials have been carried out in selected areas of the country by the Medical Research Council in an endeavour to ascertain the most effective immunising agent. The results of these trials are still awaited but it is hoped that in the near



future a suitable vaccine will be available for immunising against this distressing disease.

Twenty-eight Scarlet Fever cases were notified during the year and this disease continues to be of a very mild type.

Three sporadic cases of Infantile Paralysis were notified throughout the year.

No cases of Diphtheria were reported. This is the third successive year that no cases have occurred in the Borough. It can be deduced that the continued absence of this disease is due to the introduction of immunisation methods some years ago. I am indebted to the County Medical Officer for the figures supplied in Tables 12 and 13 on pages 19 & 20 giving the number immunised during the year.

The vaccination of infants against Smallpox, as in the previous years, was carried out on the same days as the immunisation sessions and the figures in Table 14 on page 20 also furnished by the County Medical Officer, give the number vaccinated during the year under review.

During the autumn the Miniature Mass Radiography Unit visited the town and during the month 9,918 persons visited the Unit.

The Survey dealt with three groups, viz. : School Children, 1,823 ; Industries, 2,318 ; and General Public, 5,777.

The Health Department co-operated with the Unit and arranged all the appointments for the members of the general public. The Survey was not confined to residents within the Borough and from the statistical point of view no deductions can be made concerning the Borough. Twenty cases of active tuberculosis were diagnosed, many of them in the early stages. Herein lies the value in these periodic X-ray examinations and it is hoped that when the Unit next visits the town the public will utilise the facilities offered to the utmost.

The laboratories at County Hall, Maidstone, and at the Kent and Sussex Hospital now deal with the majority of bacteriological investigations for the Borough.

A summary of the services provided by the Kent County Council under the National Health Service Act, 1946, is given at the end of the Report.

I am indebted to Mr. T. S. Ellis, Senior Sanitary Inspector, for his comments and for the preparation of the statistics shown in pages 24 to 42 of this Report, which give some idea of the many duties undertaken by the Sanitary Inspecting Staff.

In conclusion I would like to thank the Members of the Council, particularly the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for their interest in the working of the Department, also the Chief Officers for their co-operation and lastly the members of my own Staff for their loyal assistance throughout the year.

I am, Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

P. A. CROWLEY,

*Medical Officer of Health.*

## VITAL STATISTICS

## 1 (a)—Summary of Statistics.

## 1 (a)—(i) GENERAL.

Area : 6,034 acres.

Population : 38,750 (R.G.'s Estimate 1952). 38,397 (R.G.'s Census figure 1951).

Density of population, *i.e.*, number of persons per acre : 6.4.

Number of inhabited houses : \*11,107.

Rateable value, 1952 : £499,469.

Sum produced by a penny rate : £1,993.

Mean Annual Temperature : 48.4° F.

Hours of Bright Sunshine, 1952 : 1,686 hours.

Total Rainfall, 1952 : 29.71 inches.

\*These figures include Flats, and represent the number of separately occupied premises.

## 1 (a)—(ii) BIRTHS.

<i>Live Births (Registered) :</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>
Legitimate ... ..	412	216	196
Illegitimate ... ..	22	11	11
	<hr/>		
	434		
	<hr/>		

Corrected Birth Rate : 11.5.

Live birthrate per 1,000 population : 11.2

Corresponding rate for 1951 : 12.2.

1 (a)—(iii) <i>Stillbirths :</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>
Legitimate ... ..	10	7	3
Illegitimate ... ..	—	—	—
	<hr/>		
	10		
	<hr/>		

Stillbirth Rate per 1,000 births : 23.0.



## 1 (a)—(iv) DEATHS.

Males : 245. Females : 352. Total : 597.

Standardised Death Rate : 10.2.

Crude death rate per thousand of population : 15.4.

Corresponding rate for 1951 : 16.69.

1 (a)—(v) Number of women dying in, or in consequence of child birth :	...	...	...	...	Nil
Maternal mortality per 1,000 total registered births :	...	...	...	...	0.0

## 1 (a)—(vi) INFANTILE MORTALITY.

Deaths of infants under one year of age :—

	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>
Legitimate ... ..	12	8	4
Illegitimate ... ..	4	2	2

Death rate of infants under one year of age per 1,000 live births : 36.9. (1951 : 14.83.)

1 (a)—(vii) Total number of deaths from :—	1951	1952
Measles (all ages) ... ..	—	2
Whooping-cough (all ages) ... ..	—	—
Diarrhoea (under 2 years) ... ..	—	—
Cancer (all ages) ... ..	108	90



**1. Table showing Summary of Causes of Death during the year ended 31st December, 1952.**

No.	Cause of Death.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1.	Tuberculosis, Respiratory ... ..	3	1	4
2.	Tuberculosis, Other ... ..	—	1	1
3.	Syphilitic Disease ... ..	1	—	1
4.	Diphtheria ... ..	—	—	—
5.	Whooping Cough ... ..	—	—	—
6.	Meningococcal Infections ... ..	—	—	—
7.	Acute Poliomyelitis ... ..	—	—	—
8.	Measles ... ..	1	1	2
9.	Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	1	2	3
10.	Malignant Neoplasm Stomach ...	4	8	12
11.	Malignant Neoplasm Lung, Bronchus	10	5	15
12.	Malignant Neoplasm Breast ... ..	—	11	11
13.	Malignant Neoplasm Uterus ... ..	—	1	1
14.	Other Malignant Lymphatic Neoplasms	23	28	51
15.	Leukaemia Aleukaemia ... ..	—	3	3
16.	Diabetes ... ..	—	2	2
17.	Vascular Lesions of Nervous System ...	29	58	87
18.	Coronary Disease, Angina ... ..	42	40	82
19.	Hypertension with Heart Disease ...	7	10	17
20.	Other Heart Disease ... ..	37	69	106
21.	Other Circulatory Disease ... ..	10	11	21
22.	Influenza ... ..	—	1	1
23.	Pneumonia ... ..	14	19	33
24.	Bronchitis ... ..	8	16	24
25.	Other Diseases of respiratory system ...	4	3	7
26.	Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum ...	6	4	10
27.	Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea ...	1	—	1
28.	Nephritis and Nephrosis ... ..	2	4	6
29.	Hyperplasia of Prostate ... ..	8	—	8
30.	Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion ...	—	—	—
31.	Congenital Malformations ... ..	5	2	7
32.	Other Defined and Ill-Defined Diseases	22	42	64
33.	Motor Vehicle Accidents ... ..	1	2	3
34.	All other accidents ... ..	4	6	10
35.	Suicide ... ..	2	2	4
36.	Homicide and Operation of War ...	—	—	—
	TOTAL ALL CAUSES ... ..	245	352	597

2. Table showing Birth-Rate, and Analysis of Mortality during the Year 1952.

	RATE PER 1,000 TOTAL POPULATION		ANNUAL DEATH-RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION									RATE PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS.	
	Live Births.	Still- Births.	All Causes.	Typhoid or Para- typhoid.	Tuber- culosis (all forms).	Polio- myelitis & Polio- enceph.	Whooping- cough.	Diph- theria.	In- fluenza.	Small- pox	Pneu- monia.	Diarrhoea and En- teritis (un- der 2 yrs.).	Total Deaths Under 1 year.
England and Wales ... ..	15.3	0.35	11.3	0.00	0.24	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.47	1.1	27.6
160 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London ...	16.9	0.43	12.1	0.00	0.28	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.04	—	0.52	1.3	31.2
160 Smaller Towns (Resident Popu- lation 25,000 to 50,000, 1951 Census) ... ..	15.5	0.36	11.2	0.00	0.22	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04	—	0.43	0.5	25.8
London Administrative County ...	17.6	0.34	12.6	—	0.31	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.05	—	0.58	0.7	23.8
TUNBRIDGE WELLS ... (Registrar-General's estimated population).	11.2	0.26	15.4 *(10.1)	0.00	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.85	0.00	36.9

\* Figure in brackets is corrected figure for age and sex distribution

3. TABLE SHOWING THE AVERAGE NUMBER OF DEATHS AT SEVERAL AGES FOR CONSECUTIVE PERIODS OF FIVE YEARS.

	1901 to 1905	1906 to 1910	1911 to 1915	1916 to 1920	1921 to 1925	1926 to 1930	1931 to 1935	1936 to 1940	1941 to 1945	1946 to 1950	* 1951	* 1952
Deaths at under 1 year ...	57	46	40	36	23	22	18	17	21	22	7	17
„ 1 and under 2 }	29	23	16	{ 6	3	5	3	4	3	1	1	2
„ 2 „ „ 5 }				{ 9	5	5	4	3	3	1	4	2
„ 5 „ „ 15 }	11	10	16	15	6	7	5	4	5	3	2	3
„ 15 „ „ 25 }	13	14	12	21	10	10	7	7	4	3	3	5
„ 25 „ „ 45 }	141	141	145	{ 47	36	37	30	30	25	20	19	11
„ 45 „ „ 65 }				{ 107	104	118	119	115	107	101	98	93
„ 65 and upwards	178	205	234	245	276	307	342	368	420	470	510	464

4. TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF DEATHS FROM CERTAIN CAUSES.

Five-yearly Period.	Cancer.	Tuberculosis		Infectious Diseases.	Violence.	Influenza.
		Pul- monary.	Non-Pul- monary.			
1901-1905	226	167	61	104	45	67
1906-1910	251	154	48	90	35	87
1911-1915	260	133	46	110	49	60
1916-1920	310	150	62	59	50	178
1921-1925	328	111	32	27	65	64
1926-1930	384	106	21	30	59	91
1931-1935	383	65	20	15	57	52
1936-1940	417	60	14	21	81	55
1941-1945	502	66	16	13	65	61
1946-1950	496	44	9	9	52	25
*1951	108	6	1	2	30	19
*1952	90	4	1	3	17	1

\* Inserted for comparison.



Table 6. Ages, etc., of Cases of Notifiable Infectious Disease.

DISEASE.	TOTAL CASES (all ages).	Under 1 year.	1-2 years.	3-4 years.	5-9 years.	10-14 years.	15-24 years.	25 and over.	Age not given.	Cases ad- mitted to hospital.	Deaths (Inhabi- tants only).
Scarlet Fever ...	28	—	1	4	17	5	1	—	—	8	—
Diphtheria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia ...	28	4	3	3	5	1	2	10	—	—	33
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—
Erysipelas ...	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—
Cerebro Spinal Fever (includ- ing Meningococcal Menin- gitis) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning .....	2	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough ...	48	3	10	16	18	—	—	1	—	—	—
Measles ...	857	17	142	218	446	17	7	10	—	13	2
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery ...	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	—
Typhoid ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malaria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pemphigus Neonatorum ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Anterior Poliomye- litis: Paralytic ...	3	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	3	—
Non-Paralytic ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Encephalitis: Infective Post-Infectious	1 1	— —	— —	— —	— 1	— —	— —	1 —	— —	1 1	1 1
TOTALS ...	979	26	157	241	489	24	12	30	—	28	37

Table 7. Seasonal Incidence of Notifiable Infectious Diseases.

DISEASE.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May	Jun.	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Totals
Scarlet Fever ... ..	9	1	4	2	3	2	—	—	1	3	1	2	28
Diphtheria ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia ... ..	4	7	5	—	—	3	—	1	—	5	2	1	28
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	3
Erysipelas ... ..	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5
Whooping Cough ...	1	—	—	1	—	3	2	7	23	6	3	2	48
Measles ... ..	—	29	11	2	1	10	4	11	3	166	294	326	857
Acute Anterior Polio- myelitis :													
Paralytic ... ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	3
Non-Paralytic ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery ... ..	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2
Food Poisoning ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2
Acute Encephalitis :													
Infective ... ..	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Post-Infectious ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
	18	38	21	6	6	18	9	20	30	180	300	333	979

Table 8. Tuberculosis.

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary.		Non. Pul.		Pulmonary.		Non-Pul.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 year ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—5 ... ..	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
5—10 ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10—15... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—20... ..	2	2	—	1	—	—	—	—
20—25... ..	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—
25—35... ..	2	3	—	2	—	1	—	—
35—45... ..	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
45—55... ..	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
55—65... ..	2	2	—	1	—	—	—	—
Over 65 ... ..	3	2	—	—	1	1	—	1
	12	12	2	6	2	3	—	1

Table 9. Tuberculosis Register.

	1st Quarter.			2nd Quarter.			3rd Quarter.			4th Quarter.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
<i>Pulmonary Tuberculosis :</i>												
Number of cases on register	121	116	237	119	117	236	120	116	236	120	116	236
New notifications ...	2	2	4	2	1	3	—	1	1	8	8	16
Cases removed and subsequently restored ...	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other cases added to register (inward transfers) ...	1	4	5	1	1	2	2	2	4	—	3	3
Cases removed (removed, recovered, died) ...	6	5	11	2	3	5	2	3	5	2	2	4
Cases remaining on register	119	117	236	120	116	236	120	116	236	126	125	251
<i>Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis :</i>												
Number of cases on register	30	34	64	30	34	64	30	35	65	29	37	66
New notifications ...	1	2	3	1	2	3	—	2	2	—	—	—
Cases removed and subsequently restored ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other cases added to Register (inward transfers)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cases removed (removed, recovered, died) ...	1	2	3	1	1	2	1	—	1	—	3	3
Cases remaining on register	30	34	64	30	35	65	29	37	66	29	34	63

Table 10. Tuberculosis—Summary of Cases

	Pulmonary.	Non-Pul.	Pulmonary.	Non-Pul.	Total.
	Male.		Female.		
Cases on Register at beginning of year...	121	30	116	34	301
Cases added ... ..	17	2	22	6	47
Cases removed	12	3	13	6	34
Remaining ... ..	126	29	125	34	314



**Table 11. Number of Deaths and Death Rates from Tuberculosis during the past 25 years.**

Year.	PULMONARY.		NON-PULMONARY		Total Deaths.	Rate per 1 000.		Total.
	No. of cases notified.	Deaths.	No. of cases notified.	Deaths.		Pul-mon-ary.	Non-Pul-monary.	
1952	24	5	8	1	6	0.13	0.03	0.16
1951	17	5	7	1	6	0.13	0.03	0.16
1950	18	9	4	—	9	0.23	0.00	0.23
1949	27	7	4	—	7	0.18	0.00	0.18
1948	30	9	5	—	9	0.23	0.00	0.23
1947	37	10	3	3	13	0.26	0.08	0.33
1946	27	7	3	1	8	0.19	0.03	0.22
1945	22	16	11	1	17	0.45	0.03	0.48
1944	25	11	5	3	14	0.31	0.08	0.39
1943	17	10	7	2	12	0.27	0.06	0.33
1942	25	13	12	5	18	0.35	0.13	0.48
1941	35	12	11	2	14	0.32	0.05	0.37
1940	22	14	6	—	14	0.37	0.00	0.37
1939	23	10	10	3	13	0.28	0.08	0.36
1938	20	11	8	3	14	0.31	0.08	0.38
1937	13	12	8	4	16	0.33	0.11	0.44
1936	13	14	12	3	17	0.39	0.08	0.47
1935	23	12	8	5	17	0.34	0.14	0.48
1934	21	12	13	4	16	0.34	0.11	0.45
1933	27	14	14	4	18	0.41	0.12	0.53
1932	32	12	14	3	15	0.34	0.09	0.43
1931	27	16	7	3	19	0.46	0.09	0.58
1930	19	21	18	5	26	0.60	0.14	0.74
1929	21	19	5	4	23	0.54	0.11	0.65
1928	27	20	13	6	26	0.57	0.17	0.74

### Diphtheria Immunisation.

Number of children under the age of 15 years on 31st December, 1952, who had completed a course of immunisation at any time before that date (i.e. at any time since 1st January, 1938).

**Table 12.**

Year of Birth	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	Total
	337	393	355	342	440	427	483	337	418	440	461	371	340	309	28	5481

Number of children immunised against Diphtheria during the year ended 31st December, 1952 :—

**Table 13.**

Year of Birth.	Primary Inoculations.	Reinforcing Inoculations.
1952 ...	28	—
1951 ...	292	—
1950 ...	41	—
1949 ...	22	2
1948 ...	10	18
1947 ...	11	121
1946 ...	10	33
1945 ...	3	8
1944 ...	1	—
1943 ...	1	3
1942 ...	1	1
1941 ...	1	2
1940 ...	—	1
1939 ...	—	1
1938 ...	—	1
Total ...	421	191

### Vaccination.

Number of persons who were vaccinated against Smallpox during the year ended 31st December, 1952.

**Table 14.**

Year of Birth	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946	1945	1944	1943	1942	1941	1940	1939	1938	Be-fore 1938	Total
Prim-ary Vac-cina-tion	171	120	6	4	—	3	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	15	321
Re-Vac-cina-tion	—	—	—	2	—	4	—	—	—	1	3	2	—	2	—	96	110

## NURSING HOMES.

	Number of Homes	Number of Beds provided for :		
		Maternity	Others	Total
(a) Homes first registered during year ... ..	5	—	60	60
(b) Homes on the register at the end of the year	16	3	172	175
Number of visits of inspec- tion made during year ...	—	—	—	32



## LOCAL HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE BOROUGH provided by the Kent County Council.

### Ambulance Facilities.

The Kent County Council Ambulance Service served the needs of the town from their station in Monson Road.

### Nursing in the Home.

Nursing in the Home is undertaken by Home Nurses employed by the Kent County Council. District Midwives also employed by the Kent County Council undertake the majority of the domiciliary midwifery cases in the Borough.

### Treatment Centres and Clinics.

The following table gives details of the various treatment centres and clinics operated by the Kent County Council.

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRE.	SESSIONS.	
	Days.	Times.
Child Welfare Centres:— 9-10, Calverley Terrace, Crescent Road.	Tuesday and Thursday	2 p.m.
Congregational Church Hall, Rusthall.	Wednesday	2.30 p.m.
St. Luke's Church Hall, 36, Silverdale Road.	Wednesday	2.30 p.m.
Ante-Natal Clinic:— 9-10, Calverley Terrace, Crescent Road.	Friday	2 p.m.
Diphtheria Immunisation & Vaccination Clinic:— 9-10, Calverley Terrace, Crescent Road.	Monday	2 p.m.
School Health Service:— Minor Ailment Clinic:— 9-10, Calverley Terrace,	Monday and Saturday	9 a.m.
Ophthalmic Clinic:— 9-10, Calverley Terrace	Wednesday	9 a.m.
Orthopædic Clinic:— 9-10, Calverley Terrace	1st, 2nd and 3rd Tuesday	9 a.m.

### Domestic Help Service.

This service is also operated by the Kent County Council. The Area Organiser's office is at 41, Grove Hill Road, Tunbridge Wells.

### SERVICES PROVIDED BY THE REGIONAL HOSPITAL BOARD.

Clinics	Days	Times
Chest Clinic— Homoeopathic Hospital ... ..	Friday	10.0 to 12.30
Clinic for treatment of Venereal Diseases :— Kent and Sussex Hospital ... ..	(Females) Wednesday  (Men) Wednesday	1.30 p.m.—4 p.m.  4 p.m.—6 p.m.

### Scabies.

A Cleansing Station is provided at the Central Clinic. Cases were treated as follows :—

Cases Notified.		Cases Treated (including second Treatment).		No. of Families involved.
From Clinic.	Other Sources.	Showing symptoms.	Not showing symptoms but treated as a precautionary measure.	
2	—	—	—	2

### National Assistance Act.

#### *Section 47 of the National Assistance Act.*

No action was necessary under this Section during the year.

### STAFF MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

During the year the following medical examinations in connection with new appointments were carried out :—

Tunbridge Wells Borough	...	...	15
Kent County Council	...	...	52
Other Local Authorities	...	...	1
			—
TOTAL	...	...	68
			==

### SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

I have pleasure in submitting a report of the work by the Sanitary Inspectors during 1952.

#### Water Supply.

Regular samples have been taken of the mains drinking water which was sufficient in quantity and quality throughout the year. The samples taken of the mains water were found to be satisfactory. The cause of the unsatisfactory samples mentioned in the Tables and collected from the reservoir at Tangier Water Works before treatment was found to be due to the contamination of a spring. Works have been carried out to prevent the contamination of the spring by surface water.

Further efforts have been made during the year to obtain town water supply to the 23 houses in the Borough not on the main supply.

#### Sewage and Refuse Disposal.

The Borough is at present served by two sewage works. Construction works on a new plant at the North Farm progressed throughout the year.

Approximately 200 houses are not on the main sewer and their cesspools are emptied eight times a year by the Council free of charge.

A weekly collection of household refuse is carried out in the Borough.



## Housing.

This most difficult problem still takes up much of the time of the Sanitary Inspectors. Much of the cottage property in the Borough was built in the Victorian era and is now showing signs of its age. Owing to the low rent yield from this type of property it is not possible for the owners to keep their houses in other than wind and weatherproof condition due to the high cost of building repairs. It is only fair to record that the bulk of the owners in this Borough do co-operate well with the Department and many of the tenants, knowing the difficulties of the owners, are considerate in their requests for repairs. With the present law it is not possible for this Department to ask for other than the most urgent type of maintenance work. It would be far more satisfactory, both to the tenants and owners, for the houses to be thoroughly repaired. As long as the present state of affairs continues these properties will deteriorate until the only course of action left is demolition.

With the present cost of building and the resulting high rents for new houses it would be advisable to keep the cottage properties in a good state of repair to prolong their use for habitation.

If a solution to this problem can be found the Health Department would be able to return to the pre-war standard of house-to-house inspections.

The Housing Table later in the Report lays out the work carried out by the Department.

Eleven houses, subject to Demolition Orders, were demolished and 13 Demolition Orders were made on properties in Ely Lane and Crescent Cottages.

In addition, during the year three undertakings were given by owners not to relet three dwelling houses for human habitation and one Closing Order was made on the living accommodation of part of a building.

### **Meat and Food Inspection.**

Regular slaughtering was carried out at the two inadequate Government-controlled slaughterhouses. It appears generally agreed that regional slaughtering has come to stay—though there is disagreement in the trades affected regarding the general administration of the slaughterhouses.

After a visit to the new Ministry of Food Slaughterhouse at Guildford by several members of the Health Committee and a subsequent visit to the premises used for slaughtering in this Borough, I feel certain the Committee support my view that the present slaughtering arrangements in the Borough are far from satisfactory. I can only hope in the near future premises will be provided which will allow for the more hygienic slaughtering of animals, better cooling and hanging accommodation for the meat after slaughter and improved facilities for inspection.

During the year 20,314 animals were slaughtered and all were inspected by the Sanitary Inspectors.

Another item worthy of note is the decreasing incidence of Tuberculosis in cows. During 1952, 16.68 per cent. of cows slaughtered showed some evidence of Tuberculosis and only 11 whole carcasses were found to be totally unfit—37.29 per cent., and 64 whole carcasses were the corresponding figures in 1946. Ever since 1946 there has been a gradual decrease in the percentage of cows found to be affected with Tuberculosis as is shown by the Table later in the Report. From these figures it does appear that the efforts made to weed out the bad cows and the tuberculin-testing of dairy herds is reducing the incidence of Tuberculosis in dairy cows.

### **Milk and Ice Cream.**

Six premises are registered as dairies in the Borough, one being for the seasonal bottling and sale of cream. Four of the dairies have licensed plants for the pasteurisation of milk. The milk going through the plants is sampled twice



monthly and samples show, on the whole, that the milk is receiving satisfactory pasteurisation.

No less than 98 per cent. of the milk retailed daily in the Borough is either Pasteurised or Tuberculin Tested.

It is reasonable to say that this Borough has a safe milk supply.

The greater portion of the Ice Cream retailed from the 88 registered premises is manufactured by firms with a nationwide trade. This Ice Cream is usually sold pre-packed.

There are now only six manufacturers of Ice Cream in the Borough of which five retail the Ice Cream manufactured from café premises leaving one manufacturer who retails his product in the street. This manufacturer has very good equipment and premises.

### **Clean Food.**

Much of the publicity given to clean food has diminished in recent months, but the work of the Inspector still carries on behind the scenes. As the Table of Visits shows regular inspections have been maintained at cafés and all types of food premises. Although many premises are well supervised it is only by regular inspections by the Inspectors that a good standard of cleanliness can be maintained throughout the town. It is gratifying to report no outbreak of food poisoning has been notified to the Department during the year.

### **Rodent Control.**

The two Rodent Operators employed have been fully occupied in the eradication of rats and mice, in disinfections after infectious disease, and disinfestation for the treatment of bugs, fleas, cockroaches, etc.

Two treatments of the sewers were carried out. Certain sections of the sewers now appear to be free from rats.

The Tables show the variety of the daily duties of a Sanitary Inspector. Much of the work is routine and unspectacular and is taken for granted by the inhabitants. The absence of the grosser insanitary conditions commonplace in our grandparents' time does show that these works of prevention have helped to improve the general well-being of the public.

I would like to express my appreciation of the support given by the Committee and yourself at all times.

T. S. ELLIS,

*Senior Sanitary Inspector.*

The following Table gives a general summary of the visits and work carried out by the Sanitary Inspectors during the year 1952 :—

Visits to houses <i>re</i> housing defects	...	...	...	...	...	1,160
„ „ „ other than for housing defects	...	...	...	...	...	1,048
Visits to Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	64
„ „ Butchers' Shops	...	...	...	...	...	227
„ „ Dairies	...	...	...	...	...	158
„ „ Ice Cream Premises	...	...	...	...	...	164
„ „ Licensed Premises	...	...	...	...	...	109
„ „ Restaurants and Kitchens	...	...	...	...	...	243
„ „ Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	...	...	722
„ „ Theatres, Cinemas, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	6
„ „ Other Food Premises	...	...	...	...	...	582
Visits to Baths	...	...	...	...	...	13
„ „ Factories	...	...	...	...	...	417
„ „ Farms	...	...	...	...	...	4
„ „ Movable Dwellings	...	...	...	...	...	25
„ „ Outworkers	...	...	...	...	...	11
„ „ Stables	...	...	...	...	...	4
„ „ Streams	...	...	...	...	...	11
„ „ Upholsterers	...	...	...	...	...	24
„ „ Verminous Premises	...	...	...	...	...	33
„ „ Workplaces	...	...	...	...	...	28
Visits <i>re</i> Infectious Disease	...	...	...	...	...	39
„ „ Insects and Pests	...	...	...	...	...	34
„ „ Keeping of Animals	...	...	...	...	...	60
„ „ Offensive Trades	...	...	...	...	...	19
„ „ Overcrowding	...	...	...	...	...	19
„ „ Rats and/or Mice Infestation	...	...	...	...	...	244
„ „ Shops Act	...	...	...	...	...	30
„ „ Smoke Nuisance	...	...	...	...	...	12
„ „ Water Supply	...	...	...	...	...	100
Other Visits	...	...	...	...	...	600
Interviews respecting properties	...	...	...	...	...	394
Houses disinfected	...	...	...	...	...	44
Premises disinfested	...	...	...	...	...	33
Smoke test to drains	...	...	...	...	...	31
Water test to drains	...	...	...	...	...	56



Informal notices served <i>re</i> houses	...	...	...	...	...	293
Houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action	...	...	...	...	...	277
Formal notices served <i>re</i> houses	...	...	...	...	...	15
„ „ complied with by Owner	...	...	...	...	...	11
„ „ „ „ „ Occupier	...	...	...	...	...	4
„ „ „ „ „ Local Authority in default	...	...	...	...	...	2

#### TABLE OF SAMPLES TAKEN OF DRINKING WATER.

1. Corporation Supply.	Passed.	Failed.
(a) PEMBURY WORKS (Chlorinated)—		
Bacteriological Samples ... ..	8	0
Chemical Samples ... ..	1	0
(b) SAINTS' HILL WORKS (Chlorinated)—		
Bacteriological Samples ... ..	4	0
(c) TANGIER WORKS (Chlorinated)—		
Bacteriological Samples ... ..	6	0
Chemical Samples ... ..	2	0
(d) TANGIER WORKS (Untreated)—		
Bacteriological Samples ... ..	4	2
2. Pantiles Chalybeate Spring.		
Bacteriological Samples ... ..	4	0
3. Private Supplies (Treated).		
Chlorine Test ... ..	1	0
Private Supplies (Untreated).		
Bacteriological Samples ... ..	0	4

#### TABLE OF SAMPLES TAKEN OF BATH WATER (Taken Monthly).

Corporation Swimming Bath, Monson Road.	Passed.	Failed.
Bacteriological Samples ... ..	25	1
Chemical Samples ... ..	5	0

#### HOUSING.

The following information is in accordance with the requirements of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government.

1. Inspection of dwelling-houses during the year :—	Number
(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) ... ..	315
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ... ..	1,160
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932 ... ..	16
(b) Number of inspections for the purpose ... ..	46



(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ...	17
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation ... ..	294

Number

## 2. Remedy of Defects during the year without service of formal Notices :—

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers ... ..	277
--	-----

## 3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year :—

### (a) *Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—*

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs ... ..	8
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By owners ... ..	8
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners ... ..	1

### (b) *Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—*

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ... ..	7
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By owners ... ..	3
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners ... ..	1
(c) By Occupiers ... ..	4

### (c) *Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—*

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which demolition orders were made ... ..	13
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of demolition orders ... ..	11

### (d) *Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—*

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made ... ..	1
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit ... ..	0

## 4. Housing Act, 1936—Part IV.—Overcrowding :—

Judging by the number of applications still being made for Corporation houses and the number of small houses occupied by more than one family, the shortage of houses is still acute in the Borough.

## Factories Act, 1937.

## 1. INSPECTIONS.

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written notices	Occupiers prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6, are to be enforced by Local Authorities ... ..	73	155	2	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority... ..	208	262	1	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises) ... ..	1	0	0	—
TOTAL ... ..	282	417	3	—

## 2. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND.

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	by H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	8	6	—	2	—
Overcrowding ... (S.2)	1	1	—	1	—
Unreasonable temperature ... .. (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	1	1	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors ... .. (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) insufficient ...	1	—	—	1	—
(b) unsuitable or defective ... ..	13	10	—	1	—
(c) Not separate for sexes ... ..	1	1	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork) ... ..	9	9	—	—	—
TOTAL ... ..	34	28	—	5	—

**Outwork.**

(Sections 110 and 111.)

Nature of Work	Section 110.			Section 111.		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Sect. 110. (1) (c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in un-wholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
Wearing apparel, making, etc.	2	—	—	—	—	—

**INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.****(a) Milk Supply :—***Number*

Licences in force at the end of the year :—

Pasteurisers' Licences	...	...	...	...	...	4
Dealers' Licences : Pasteurised Milk	...	...	...	...	...	8
„ „ Sterilised Milk	...	...	...	...	...	17
„ „ Tuberculin Tested	...	...	...	...	...	10
Supplementary Licences : Pasteurised	...	...	...	...	...	3
„ „ Tuberculin Tested	...	...	...	...	...	3

Number of Distributors of Milk in the Borough :—

(a) with premises inside the Borough	...	...	...	...	21
(b) with premises outside the Borough	...	...	...	...	6

Number of dairies in the Borough (excluding farms) ... 6

Number of shops selling bottled milk ... 19

Number of Samples taken : Taken. Unsatisfactory.

Pasteurised Milk	...	...	...	...	98	2
T.T. (Pasteurised) Milk	...	...	...	...	45	3
Raw Milk	...	...	...	...	7	2

Number of Biological examinations (various milk) ... 11 0

**(b) Ice Cream :—**

Number of Manufacturers of Ice Cream ... 6

Number of other premises registered for the sale of Ice Cream ... 88

Number of samples taken for bacteriological examination ... 43

The 43 samples were graded as follows : Grade 1 ... 23

Grade 2 ... 8

Grade 3 ... 6

Grade 4 ... 6



(c) **Meat and other Foods :—**

Number of Government-controlled slaughterhouses in use	...	2
„ „ visits to slaughterhouses	... ..	722
„ „ home-killed carcasses examined at time of slaughter	...	20,314
Unsound food surrendered at local slaughterhouses : 26 tons		
19 cwts. 0 qtrs. 16 lbs.		
Unsound food surrendered by retail shops and wholesale stores :		
5 tons 10 cwts. 2 qtrs. 2 lbs.		
Samples of Food and Drugs examined by Public Analyst	...	118
„ „ „ „ „ found below standard	... ..	9

(d) (i) **Details of Food found to be unfit for human consumption in Government Slaughterhouses :—**

Slaughtermanses :—											
Item of Food.		T.	Weight.				Tubercular Weight.				
			C.	Q.	lbs.		T.	C.	Q.	lbs.	
Beef	(home-killed)	...	9	13	0	4	including	7	1	0	9
„	(offals) „	...	12	14	0	25	„	4	6	2	8
Pork	„	...	2	10	2	15	„	1	12	1	7
„	(offals) „	...		8	2	1	„		1	2	23
Veal	„	...		3	3	21					
„	(offals) „	...		1	0	9	„				6
Mutton	„	...		17	0	18					
„	(offals) „	...		10	2	7					
Total weight		...	26	19	0	16					

(ii) **Details of Food found to be unfit for human consumption in Retail and Wholesale Food Premises :—**

<i>Item of Food.</i>	<i>Weight.</i>			
	<i>T.</i>	<i>C.</i>	<i>Q.</i>	<i>lbs.</i>
Bacon	...	...	...	18
Butter	...	...	...	$2\frac{3}{4}$
Cakes	...	...	...	20
Cheese	...	...	...	15
Chocolate Fingers	...	...	...	26
Crabs	...	...	...	0
Currants	...	...	...	0
Dates	...	...	...	$27\frac{1}{2}$
Eggs (frozen)	...	...	...	$2\frac{1}{2}$
Escallops	...	...	...	6
Fish (canned)	...	...	...	$15\frac{3}{4}$
Fish (cured)	...	...	...	24
Fish (fresh)	...	...	...	$5\frac{1}{2}$
Fishcakes	...	...	...	$8\frac{1}{2}$
Fruit (canned)	...	...	...	19
Ham	...	...	...	6
Honey	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Jam	...	...	...	$4\frac{1}{2}$
Lard and fats	...	...	...	$22\frac{1}{4}$
Margarine	...	...	...	14
Marmalade	...	...	...	$8\frac{1}{2}$
Mayonnaise	...	...	...	25
Meat (canned)	...	...	...	$11\frac{1}{2}$
Meat (home-killed)	...	...	...	5
Meat (Imported)	...	...	...	$6\frac{3}{4}$
Meat and Vegetables (canned)	...	...	...	2
Meat Extracts	...	...	...	$2\frac{1}{4}$
Milk (canned)	...	...	...	16
Mincemeat	...	...	...	16



<i>Item of Food.</i>	<i>T.</i>	<i>Weight.</i>		<i>lbs.</i>
		<i>C.</i>	<i>Q.</i>	
Pastes and Spreads ... ..			2	18 $\frac{3}{4}$
Peanut Butter ... ..				7 $\frac{1}{4}$
Pickles ... ..				2 $\frac{3}{4}$
Pies ... ..			1	3 $\frac{1}{4}$
Poultry ... ..				17
Prawns ... ..		1	0	22
Prunes ... ..			1	2
Puddings ... ..				3
Raisins ... ..		1	1	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Salt ... ..				3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Sausages and sausage meat ... ..			2	13
Shellfish (canned) ... ..				7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Soups ... ..			2	9
Spaghetti (canned) ... ..				14 $\frac{1}{2}$
Sugar ... ..				7
Sweets and chocolates ... ..				21 $\frac{3}{4}$
Tea ... ..				$\frac{1}{2}$
Vegetables (canned) ... ..		10	3	16
Misc. : 32 dozen Ice Cream Brickettes.				

Total weight of food unfit (i) and (ii) : 32 tons 9 cwts. 2 qtrs. 18 lbs.

**TABLE OF CARCASSES INSPECTED AND FOUND UNFIT.**

	Cattle, excluding Cows.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.
Number killed ... ..	3,416	1,001	2,660	8,154	5,083
Number inspected ... ..	3,416	1,001	2,660	8,154	5,083
<i>All diseases except Tuberculosis :—</i>					
Whole carcasses found unfit ... ..	4	6	7	39	7
Carcasses of which some part or organ was found unfit ... ..	1,343	420	11	451	142
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis ...	39.43%	42.56%	0.68%	6.01%	2.93%
<i>Tuberculosis only :—</i>					
Whole carcasses found unfit ... ..	13	11	Nil	Nil	13
Carcasses of which some part or organ was found unfit ... ..	200	156	2	Nil	70
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis ...	6.24%	16.68%	0.08%	Nil	1.63%

TABLE OF INCIDENCE OF TUBERCULOSIS IN COWS.

Year.	No. Slaughtered and Inspected.	No. Carcases found Unfit.	Percentage affected (wholly or partly) with Tuberculosis.
1946	1,330	64	37.29%
1947	1,254	55	32.46%
1948	984	33	32.52%
1949	1,406	38	29.16%
1950	1,536	21	25.07%
1951	1,189	31	22.88%
1952	1,001	11	16.68%

#### WORK CARRIED OUT UNDER PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949.

No. of properties inspected as result of complaint	...	...	...	309
" " " " by survey, etc.	...	...	...	1,205
" " " found to be infested by rats	...	...	...	269
" " " treated by L.A. Operators for rats	...	...	...	265
" " " " " Occupier for rats	...	...	...	4
" " " found to be infested by mice	...	...	...	82
" " " treated by L.A. Operators for mice	...	...	...	82
No. of visits by Rodent Operators	...	...	...	1,757

#### Sewer Treatments :—

No. of manholes test-baited during year	...	...	...	113
" " " baited 1st Maintenance Treatment	...	...	...	225
" " " " 2nd Maintenance Treatment	...	...	...	210

#### FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.

It was not necessary to institute proceedings in any of the samples not up to standard as the deficiencies were not of a serious character. The vendors were cautioned by letter.

The milk-fat content of Channel Island milk has caused some concern. A farmer producing milk from the Channel Island breed of cows is paid a bonus above the price paid for milk from other cows. The Ministry of Food have made a standard of 4 per cent. milk-fat for Channel Island milk. The Food and Drugs standard for milk is 3 per cent. milk-fat. The Ministry of Food appear to leave the sampling of Channel Island milk to Food and Drugs Authorities, but these Authorities have no power to take action against the seller of Channel Island milk below the 4 per cent. standard, only if the milk should be below the 3 per cent. standard. Samples of Channel Island milk below the 4 per cent. standard are reported to the Ministry of Food who take what action they deem necessary.

It is most unsatisfactory for two Authorities to be handling the same matter and I suggest the control of Channel Island milk, other than for financial arrangements, should be handed over to Food and Drugs Authorities.

**SAMPLES TAKEN DURING 1952 UNDER THE FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.**

Nature of Sample.	Examined.			Adulterated.		
	Formal.	Informal.	Total.	Formal.	Informal.	Total.
Almond Oil ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Baking Powder ...	—	1	1	—	1	1
Bitter Beer ...	2	—	2	—	—	—
Bread ...	—	1	1	—	1	1
Butter ...	—	2	2	—	—	—
Butter Drops ...	1	—	1	1	—	1
Butter Mint Bon-Bons	1	—	1	1	—	1
Cheese ...	—	3	3	—	—	—
Cheese Spread ...	—	1	1	—	1	1
Cherry Wine ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Cream (Synthetic) ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Cream of Tartar ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Curry Spread ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Fat (Cooking) ...	—	2	2	—	—	—
Gelatine ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Glycerine ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Glycerine of Thymol ...	—	2	2	—	—	—
Honey ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Ice Cream ...	2	—	2	—	—	—
Iodine ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Lemon Cheese ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Lemonade Crystals ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Lime Jelly Marmalade	—	1	1	—	—	—
Margarine ...	—	2	2	—	—	—
Marzipan ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Milk ...	39	24	63	1	2	3
Pepper ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Pepper Flavoured Compound ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Sago ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Salad Cream ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Sal Volatile ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Sausages (Beef) ...	1	1	2	—	—	—
Sausages (Pork) ...	2	4	6	—	—	—
Sherry (British) ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Spice (Ground mixed)	—	1	1	—	—	—
Strawberry Flavour ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Strawberry Jam ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Tomato Ketchup ...	—	1	1	—	1	1
Turkish Delight ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Veal and Ham Paste ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Vinegar ...	1	1	2	—	—	—
TOTALS ...	49	69	118	3	6	9



## WEATHER INFORMATION FOR THE YEAR 1952.

Readings are forwarded daily to the Meteorological Office of the Air Ministry from the Municipal Meteorological Station which is an official Auxiliary Station. The majority of the recording instruments are situated in an enclosure in the Corporation-controlled park known as the Calverley Grounds. The sunshine recorder is located on the roof of the Earls Court Hotel, Mount Ephraim, and the standard barometer at the Town Hall.

The annual inspection of the Station was made by an Inspector from Kew Observatory on May 2nd.

Three members of the staff of the Health Department, Mr. A. Barnett, Mr. T. Ellison and Mr. T. Steel, are the Observers, and they take readings of the instruments at 9 a.m. G.M.T. and 6 p.m. clock time throughout the year with the addition of general observations throughout the day.

### Sunshine.

Sunshine recorded during the year was 1,686.0 hours compared with the average of 1,618.2 hours. It was above average during January, February, April, May, June and December ; average during July, October and November ; and below during March, August and September. May and June were particularly sunny and warm—sunshine hours during May averaged 7.55 hours daily and sun was recorded on every day with over ten hours on each of 11 days, and during June averaged 8.47 hours daily with 13 days recording over ten hours of sunshine. In contrast the average daily sunshine hours during September was only 4.58 hours. The sunniest day of the year was June 30th with a total of 15.3 hours. There were 67 sunless days, the average being 66.

### Precipitation.

The rainfall of 29.71 inches was .77 inches below average. The wettest months were August with 4.11 inches and

November with 4.79 inches. The wettest day of the year was 27th November when 1.40 inches was recorded, 4.36 inches of the month's total falling between the 19th and 29th. August was wet for the first half with 4.11 inches—almost double the average—falling between the 1st and 19th with many heavy rainstorms including falls of .81 inches on the 3rd and .84 inches on the 18th.

February was the driest since 1934 with .75 inches and July also was exceptionally dry with only .74 inches. Dry periods during the year included 20th February to 2nd March, no rain for 12 days ; no rain for 17 days, 13th to 29th May, but it rained on the 30th giving a cold, showery Whitsun. During the last 20 days of July only .02 inches was recorded and there was no rain for the 16-day period 20th August to 4th September. The remainder of September was wet with .72 inches on the 24th ; .97 inches on the 28th, and .90 inches on the 30th. There was a total of 174 rain days, the average being 172. Thunder was heard on 10 days and hail fell on three days.

Slight snow fell on nine days in January, three in February, six in March lying 3 inches deep on the 30th, two in April, seven in November and on 15th December when it lay 2 inches deep.

### **Temperature.**

The mean air temperature during the year was below normal being 48.4°F. against an average of 49.2°F. It was below average during January and February, above from March to August, and below again from September to December. The mean daily range of temperature was 14.7°F., 14.5°F. being the average. The mean temperatures 1 ft. and 4 ft. below ground level were below average during January and February, above from May to August and below for the remainder of the year. April and May, as stated, were particularly sunny. In April the maximum temperature reached 73°F. on the 19th and over 70°F. on three other



occasions, and on the 10th did not fall below 51°F. It was the warmest May since 1917 with the maximum temperature reaching 79°F. on the 18th and the temperature did not drop below 39°F. during the month.

The last week of June was very warm with temperatures rising from 72°F. on the 24th to 86°F. on the 30th. Extremes of temperature were most marked in July and included a sharp fall from 91°F. on the 1st, the hottest day of the year, to 58°F. on the 3rd, and from 83°F. on the 22nd to 62°F. on the 28th. Temperatures did not fall below 46°F. during August and were mainly in the 70's late in the month. The hottest night of the year was August 12th when the temperature did not fall below 63°F. September was the coldest on record, the mean temperature of 52.3°F. being 5.0° below average. November was the second coldest on record with a mean temperature of 38.2°F.—the mean temperature for the latter half of the month was 34.4°F.

The lowest air temperature was 13°F. on January 27th and the lowest ground temperature 16°F. on December 16th. The coldest day was January 27th when the temperature did not rise above 31°F.

The last ground frost in the spring was on 3rd April and the last air frost on 24th April. The first air and ground frost of the autumn was on the 19th September—the earliest ground frost since September, 1943. There was a total of 90 ground frosts during the year.

### **Wind.**

The wind direction at 9 a.m. was North on 34 days, North-East on 61 days, East 15 days, South-East 29 days, South 22 days, South-West 72 days, West 76 days, North-West 55 days and calm conditions were recorded on the 25th January and 27th December. Wind reached gale strength on three days, 28th October and 7th-8th November.



**General.**

Fog at the observation hour was recorded on 22 days and the fogs of early December were exceptionally thick and persistent. It was misty on a further 43 days. The mean amount of cloud at 9 a.m. was 6.2, the average being 6.7 (ten representing completely overcast sky). For reports to the Air Ministry the method of expressing cloud amount in oktas, or eighths of the sky covered with cloud, is employed.

The highest barometer reading was 30.737 on the 5th February and lowest, 28.999, on 31st January.

METEOROLOGICAL NOTES 1952.

Month.	Sunshine.		Rainfall.		Mean Temperature. In shade 4 feet above ground.		Temperature Underground.			
							One Foot.		Four Feet.	
	1952.	38 year average.	1952.	72 year average.	1952.	62 year average.	1952.	52 year average.	1952.	38 year average.
January ...	Hrs. 79 Mins. 54	Hrs. 53 Mins. 18	Inches. 2.23	Inches. 2.77	°F. 36.4	°F. 38.2	°F. 37.8	°F. 39.3	°F. 42.7	°F. 43.1
February ...	79 18	72 6	.75	2.32	35.9	38.9	35.4	38.9	39.2	42.0
March ...	89 42	123 36	3.32	2.25	43.6	42.2	43.5	41.7	43.3	42.8
April ...	185 48	157 24	1.68	1.99	49.3	46.8	49.4	47.3	47.2	46.8
May ...	234 12	210 54	1.35	1.95	56.9	53.0	60.0	54.6	54.8	51.5
June ...	254 12	222 42	1.20	1.90	59.1	58.2	62.7	60.8	59.4	57.0
July ...	216 6	211 42	.74	2.22	62.7	61.7	66.2	63.7	63.3	60.4
August ...	177 42	194 12	4.11	2.45	61.9	61.2	64.2	63.3	63.0	61.6
September ...	137 18	149 18	3.54	2.26	52.3	57.2	57.0	59.2	59.9	60.1
October ...	104 54	111 12	3.13	3.50	48.3	50.2	48.5	52.4	52.8	56.0
November ...	63 42	63 36	4.79	3.58	38.2	43.4	40.9	45.6	47.4	50.2
December ...	63 12	48 12	2.87	3.29	36.6	39.6	36.2	41.2	40.9	45.5
	1686 0	1618 12	29.71	30.48	48.4	49.2	50.2	50.7	51.2	51.4





